Lord Palmerston, having got through with the affairs of eastern Europe, has time now to turn his attention to our western world. The subject of slavery is one that exercises his august thoughts; and the candid British public has commenced an agitation upon this theme which will probably take the place for a while of that scrutiny into the affairs of Persia, Turkey, Chins, Greece, Italy, and Spain, of which the unobtrusive British mind takes

The mixed commission which sits in Havana has turned out to be a failure. The human cargoes rescued from the slavers, and which are declared free "emancipados," not cing extensively read in law or cognizant of their rights, are reduced to instant and perpetual slavery in Cuba while the direct trade in slaves there goes on more brisk-

ent of the price of sugar causes a demand for slaves in every market of Brazil and Cuba, and

mand for slaves in every market of Brazil and Cuba, and the immensity of the profits awakens British cupidity. The London Times gives an account of an interview between Lord Palmerston and a deputation of gentlemen connected with the West India trade, headed by Lord Shaftesbury. Several speakers were heard, who spoke eans of repressing the slave importation into

Cuba:

Mr. William Wyllyss Mackeson submitted that slavery could only be rooted out by African emigration treaties. He knew the objections that would be started, but on reflection they would be found to be groundless. The plantations must and would be cultivated, and, although it had been said by a high authority (Lord Palmerston) that the planters were slave-owners in fact, because there was no other available source of labor. The expense of the slave was enormous, and if free African labor was supplied the present slave-owner might become a missionary at heart. Such a plan must be universal, for if restricted to the British colonies we should be charged with self-interested motives. If France were not joined she would import the free black herself, and to Spain and Portugal we must show the advantages to be thus obtained. But import the free black herself, and to Spain and Portugal we must show the advantages to be thus obtained. But he admitted that emigration must be accompanied by emancipation, as freemen must not be landed in a slave country, lest, like the emancipados, they become slaves. Such an emigration should be regulated by a mixed commission in Africa, and the system should be founded on yoluntary contracts, free passage and outfit, with return passage or grants of land to the settler. By means of the colonization of the West Indies with free blacks the civilization of Africa might be advanced—emigration and missionary boards would work together.

The course of action suggested for the abolition of slavery comprises the following points: Strong and energetic representations to the Spanish government. Great stress is faid upon the expediency of stationing despatch gun-boats on the coast of Cuba, which plan, it is remarked, is strongly advocated by Admiral Sir G. Pechell and by Captain Hanceck, R. N. It is then mentioned that the opinions of those resident in Spain were forcibly ex-

the opinions of those readen in Span were bring in pressed by the correspondent of the Times, who, writing so late as the 1st of June, 1857, says: "If it is really de sired to stop the slave trade, now so active in Cuba, let a sufficient force of gun-boats be sent out to stand sentry over Cuban ports, and keep a bright bookout about the nooks and creeks in which slavers would be likely to run portion of their wretched cargo the horrors of the

So much for gun-boats and philanthropy, by the aid of which British supervision is to be extended over the Western Continent, and the British colonists enabled to compete with the Spanish and Portuguese planters, and

with those of the United States,
The resume of the plan submitted to Lord Falmerston and which the British Premier listened to with gracious approval, though without giving his assent, is at fol-

Suppression of slavery itself, not the trade alone

Suppression of slavery rised, not the trade along through emigration treaties, by substituting the free black African for the slave.

Emigration must be universal; if restricted to British colonies Britain might be charged with interested motives. If France cannot be joined, she will soon import the free black by herself. To Spain and Portugal it must be shown to be their interest to join.

shown to be their interest to join.

Emigration must be accompanied or followed by emancipation. Free blacks must not be imported into a slave country, lest, like emancipados, they become slaves.

Emigration may be regulated by a mixed commission in Africa, the objects thereof to be voluntary contracts, free passage and outilt, suitable vessels, return passages, or grante of land.

Emigration in lieu of slavery is for the interest of Cuba.

Emigration in lieu of slavery is for the interest of Cuba. Compare cost of slave, \$700 (£140) with that of free black emigrant, £7 10a. a head, (adults.) Slavery furnishes but a temporary supply of laber by individuals worked to death in ten years, while emigration gives a permanent supply by colonization in families.

How emancipation is to be effected in Cuba. An immediate Spanish law for emancipation in a limited period for purchase of slaves through loans guarantied as to interest by Britain, if necessary; the interest to be met by a poll-tax and annual tax on emigrants, and tax on exports. Emigration to be the bonus for emancipation.

Colonization of the West Indies with free blacks will civilize Africa by constant communication through an emigration highway between the African tribes and civilized nations. The emigration and missionary loards will aid each other. Numerous emigration, with a mixed commission and open treaties, will instil confidence aid each other. Numerous emigration stations, mixed commission and open treatics, will instil cont

where, nigrants will tend to put down intestine African The normal state of Africa is war followed by cap-. Commerce and civilization must root out war. Each ne; emigration will be a bond for peace. The emigrants will be selected from freemen, not captives.

With a few hundred thousand African coolies at \$40

a head to dig their cape-fields, and with a fleet of gunboats at the Cuban and Brazilian ports, which will pre vent slaves from being landed, and so enhance their cost even above the \$700 at which they are now estimated the British islands will be able to content with their rivals in the supply of sugar and other tropical produc-

And this is really all they contend for. As a question of production and supply, the emancipation of the blacks in the British West Indies has proved a failure. But it is impossible to retract or amend it, except by the creation of an indirect system of slavery. The importation of coolies, and their enslavement under the name of an prentices, is the course advised. "In carrying out any practical system of competition with the sugar-growing islands," says the London Chronicle, "two essentially necessary aids will at once present themselves an adequate supply of labor and capital. It will be worse that seless to supply the one without the other. If our West India islands were furnished with a sufficient supply of Chin cooly labor or free African, our supplies of cotion, sugar, coffee, rum, and other articles could be multiplied four-fold."

The "supply of labor" is the dainty phrase under which the proposition to authorize the importation of Africans is disguised. The idea of a contract of retransportation to Africa to these poor victims is, of course, a de lusion; luckily, for, if carried out, it would be a new

The disguise is indeed a thin one. The coolies taken from Africa will be sold by their chiefs at a cost which, if the slave trade is broken up, will be merely nominal. They will know nothing of the technical or legal distinct tion between apprenticeship and slavery, and will never realize the difference in practice. Ten years is, on the average, a long time of apprenticeship for grown men. As in the case of emancipados, it will terminate only with life. These importations of Asiatics and Africans by the tens of thousands, all males, (for the inducement which hereditary slavery holds out to an equal partition of the sexes does not exist here.) would present a feature which

the old slave system did not number among its horrors. Posterity will not thank the cold-blooded philanthre pists who have concocted this scheme. The slave trade, with all its cruelties to the individual, is a boon to the race which has been transported from barbarism and moulded into civilization and Christianity. But this proposed system has no such compensations. It would not ransplant a race and create a new civilization. It would simply employ and crush out some myriads of human be ings, who would leave upon the earth no mark of their presence but the fruits of their labors and the records of

And yet this is all that British philanthropy, so long busied with the interest of the slave, can devise for him! Nor is the speculation an idle one. Cooly slavery is a

predestined thing. It has already commenced; and now that the African and Asiatic ports are open to it, it will progress till it effects as great a change upon the face of human society as has the scheme of the benevolent Las Cases, who, in the name of humanity, and to save the perishing race of Indians, first introduced the importation of slaves from Africa.

THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE AND ITS WATER-WORKS.

One of the triumphs of modern landscape-gardening is the Bois de Boulogne, on the outskirts of Paris, on which for the last five years an immense amount of skill and labor has been expended, with a view of making it the most splendid pleasure-ground in the world. The extensive scale on which the improvements have been conduct ed, as well as the taste and ingenuity which have con verted an ordinary piece of park land into a sort of terrestrial paradise, combining almost every beautiful or striking feature in nature, are characteristic of the French people, and the result, considering some of the obstacles which had to be overcome, is so surprising that we are induced to offer a brief sketch of the present condition of the park, from which our readers may perhaps derive some hints for the improvement of our own long-promised, but not yet realized, Central Park.

It forms part of the old forest of Rouvray, the hunting-ground of the Merovingian kings, and the resort of many later monarchs, and was first enclosed by Francis I. It remained a part of the national domain until the revolution of 1830, when it was attached to the civil list of the citizen King, but was restored to the State by the republic in 1848. In 1852 it was transferred to the city of Paris, by whom a total transformation in its appear ance was at once commenced. Of all the grand avenues which once traversed it, but two—Longchamps and the Allée de la Beine Marguerite—were allowed to remain. The other roads have disappeared entirely, and in their place have appeared a net-work of new ones, winding at caprice amidst beautiful and ever-varying scenery, which cems to have sprung up like magic under the hands of

An idea of the number of these roads may be obtained when we state that a person can travel for 175 miles on them without going over the same ground twice. They are from 12 to 240 feet in width, and in almost every instance a side-path for the accommodation of foot passengers follows them. The happy disposition of trees, rocks flower beds, grottoes, and other ornamental works along these paths, gives a charm to the landscape; but one ad-ditional and important accessory was found to be wanting,

and that was water.

The dry and sandy soil gave no hopes of procuring a supply by sinking wells, and, although the park might sufficiently attractive without the introduction of water, it was determined to have it at any cost. The hill of Chaillot was accordingly made into a sort of reservoir, to which were conducted the waters of the Seine, pumped up by a powerful engine stationed on the Quai de la Conerence. From this eminence they burst forth with all the force of an artesian well, into two series of cascades whence they pass into a long, deep lake, and leaving it in the form of a river, diverge into a number of rivulets flowing among the trees, between green and mossy banks The skill with which these rocks have been arranged around the cascades almost rivals nature, and the specta tor, within a few minutes' walk of the gates of Paris, might almost imagine himself in the depths of some primeval forest, from the dense, confused, and savage vegetation which meets his eye. Looking in another diection, the smooth expanse of the lake, with green fringed banks, and glimpses of charming landscapes beyond, offers a contrast of scenery which it is difficult to

magine is the result of human industry. After leaving the first lake the water flows through subterranean passages, and, issuing in a misty cloud amidst a mass of rocks, passes away in a river, on which are islands covered with a wild and luxuriant vegetation. A fleet of little pleasure boats navigate these waters, whose transparent appearance is due to the experience of Mr. Costa. the distinguished propagator of fish by artificial process, who has placed fifty thousand salmon and trout in them. The water, leaving the second lake, Igaps over another ledge of rocks and traverses a portion of the old forest of the Bois de Boulogne, which fortunately escaped the axes of the Prussians in 1815. Here the natural solitude of the place has been increased by planting groups of gloomy-looking trees, and by disposing in the middle of the stream huge and ragged masses of rock in confused heaps. Some of these rocks, brought from the forest of Fontainbleau, are twenty-five feet in height, and the cascade which pours over them is forty feet in height. A vista opening through the rocks affords another wonderful combination of rugged and cultivated scenery.

From the Barnstable Patriot. INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF GENERAL WARREN [Athteration.]

BY JOSEPH T. ADAMS

Originally written in honor of the grand celebration on the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, when Mr. Webster delivered the oration. It will answer as well, for the recent display of civic and military processions. and of shipping in the harbor and at the navy-yard, near Bunker Hill, in honor of the inauguration of General Warren's statue : Mr. Everett being orator :

Americans arrayed, and armed attent, Besie battalions bold, bright beauties blend, Chiefs, clery, citizens conglomerating— Betestine despots—during deeds debating, Emblazoned enesigns entertain each eye— Flourishing from far, for freedom fly Familiazones energius emetrian cach eye-Flourishing from far, für freedom fly. Guards greeting guards grown gray—guest grasping gues High-imided heroes, hither, homeward haste, Impetuous juniors join in jubilee, Juli koming kim—kind knowing kindred key, La, begithened lips fend liberty, liege fove,— Mixed masse: marshaled, Monumentward move, Note noble navles geer:—no novel notion to oft our opponents oversew26 old ocean, Presumptuous Princes pristine pass/cis-paled-quenes quarrel seeking quotes qualled. Rebellion roused, revoiting ramparts rose. Stout spirks, studing nevytle soldiers, strove. These thrilling themes, to themsands truly told, Usurpers unjust usages unfold. Valueforloni vassals vented vannting vous, Where whilom Webster wailed wept Warren's woes.

HON, WM. E. VENABLE .- This gentleman was very

How. WM. E. Verante.—This gentleman was very handsomely entertained with a complimentary supper on Thursday evening last, given by his old neighbors and friends of Winchester, irrespective of party, in testimony of their high regard for his moral, intellectual, and social qualities as a citizen, neighbor, and friend.

Major Venable is upon the eve of his departure to the field of his future labors as resident minister to Guaternula—an appointment recently given him by the President. Major V. will carry with him the good wishes of large eight of admiring friends in various perfuse of

Major Venable has arrived in this city en route to the capital of the country to which he is our accredited representative. He is stopping for a few days at the New York Hotel, making preparation for his departure by the spinwall steamer. Our national interests in the Central American States are of growing importance, and it is fortunate for the country that they are to be looked after in Guatemala by a gentleman who comes so highly recom-

mended by those who have known him best. [Journal of Commerce.

Mr. Hatton is the know-nothing candidate for governor of Tennessee. N. P. Banks, the recent black-republican Speaker of the House, is the know-nothing candidate for vernor in Massachusetts. Mr. Hatton says that bis party is a national party. We suppose, therefore, that Banks and Hatton are standing on the same platform, denouncing "alien suffrage" in the Territories, and opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Will somebody answer !- Nashville Union.

The largest chain in the world is that about to be us in the operation of raising the ships sunk at Sebastopol. It is two hundred yards long, and each link weighs three hundred pounds. It was manufactured at the Reading Forge, Reading, Pa. The value of the material to be furnished by the Russian government to be used in raising the fleet will be about a million and a half of dollars.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE GREAT CRYSTAL PALACE DRUM.—Amongst other The Genat Caystal Palack Druk —Amongst other appliances which have been sought to augment the musical effects at the approaching Handel Festival is a monster drum. The tone is full and resounding, and more resembles that of a bourbon organ pipe, both in quality and continuance, than that generally obtained from an instrument of percussion. The vibration continues after the drum has been struck for nearly a minute, and for a longer period its pulsations are distinctly perceptible at a short distance. The diameter is between six and seven feet. The frame is said to contain nearly three hundred pieces of mahogany, admitty joined in a manner best adapted to secure its freedom from warping.

[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Figure of The Fishing Season

[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Fishing by Telegraph.—During the fishing season (says the Boston Courier) the shoals of herring enter the flords of Norway at most unexpected intervals, and sometimes at places where not more than one or two fishing boats can be found. Before others can be summoned the herring have generally spawned and gone away to sea. To prevent these repeated disappointments and losses to the fishermen, the Norwegian government is about to lay a submarine cable along some fifty miles of the coast most frequented by the shoals, with land stations at short distances communicating with the fishing ions at short distances communicating with the fishin, rillages. The instant the shoal is seen in the offing herefore, a message will be sent along the coast, tellin, ach village the fiord or bay which it has entered.

each village the fiord or bay which it has entered.

On the 16th ult., as Mr. John Henderson was sitting by the window of his residence in Cleveland, Tennessee, during a thunder-storm, a discharge of electricity struck him between the shoulders, rending a hole in his coat, vest, and shirt, from one to two inches in diameter; the fluid then passed down his back and along his left leg, scorching his clothes and burning his flesh to a continuous blister, from three to ten inches in width, from the points of the shoulders to the heel of his left foot. No marks were found on the right leg below the knee. The current of electricity burst the boot of the left foot, and passed down, burning a hole in the carret, and was then assed down, burning a hole in the carpet, and was then dissipated on the floor. Mr. Henderson became uncon-cious from the effects of the shock, and remained so for ome ten or fifteen minutes. When he recovered, his sufferings were most excruciating, but he is slowly re-

TROUTING IN MAINE.-The fishing at Moosehead lak the present season is said to be first-rate. A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, writing from Kineo House,

Two gentlemen lately caught with the fly one hun dred and fifty pounds of brook trout in three successive mornings, and all on the shore of Kineo, and quite near the Mount Kineo House. Some gentlemen from New York have just come in from a fishing excursion around the mountain with a splendid string of trout; five of them weighed thirteen pounds, (brook trout.) Moose are said to be more plentiful than usual. We have fresh moose steaks on the table daily."

THE CHEVENNE WAR. -It has been announced that Col. summer had set out from Fort Leavenworth with six com-anies of dragoons and two of infantry, to chastise the theyennes and other hostile Indians. He sent part of his force up the Arkansas valley, himself taking the Platte his force up the Arkansas valley, himself taking the Flatte river. It now appears that parties of these savages have got in between the two parties of troops, and attacked an emigrant train. killing four men and one woman. The Cheyennes are among the most powerful tribes of the plains, and number about 1,000 warriors. [St. Paul Pieneer, 25th ult.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 27th ult. states that Mr Olcott, of Rochester, New York, was stopping in that city for the purpose of contracting for the construction of and forty freight cars, and seven sets passenger and forty freight cars, and seven sets of passenger trucks, for a railroad company in Cuba. The freight cars (adds the Bulletin) will be made here in any event; and the passenger cars also, if an extension of the time for their delivery can be had. His contract is to de-liver them in Havana on 1st September.

Three gentlemen and four ladies, sailing upon a pond in Webster, on Friday, were upset by a squall, and, not-withstanding they were but fifteen rods from land, all four of the ladies were drowned. Two of the men at once made for the shore without stopping to see what might become of the rest of the party, and the other brought up one of the women, but she was too far gone to be resuscitated.—Newburyport Herald.

The Carolina Times learns that James A. Pajce, who was convicted of the murder of Joseph Hughes, son., was hung on Friday last, in accordance with the sentence The fare for way passengers on the Richmond, Freder ksburg, and Potomac railroad is to be increased from

four to five cents per mile, in order to enable the company to continue the laying of the track with heavy rail. The through travel over the road is said to be steadily on the WHALES IN BOSTON BAY .- Captain Higgins, of packet

schooner Melrose, from Provincetown, reports having seen, in coming up the bay, Sunday morning, a large number of whales, sharks, and horse mackerel. (Boston Traveller seventy-first regiment of New York have been supplied with four hundred of the new muskets, with the Mainard primer, and adapted to the use of Minie balls, similar to those furnished to the seventh regiment.

The sale of lands by the Illinois Central Company for the third week in June was \$170,000—making \$454,000 for the three weeks, against \$244,000 in all June last

DECAYING FISH .- Several cases of sickness have re

cently occurred in consequence of eating fish found on sale in the streets and stalls, unprotected from the hot sun. A lady in Jersey street yesterday came near dy-ing from eating porgies bought in the street. [New York Post.

It is stated that nearly \$50,000 of the stock has been subscribed to erect the proposed new hotel at Norfolk. The site chosen is the Newton property, on Main street, for which \$25,000 are to be paid.

The correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch states hat the wife of Mr. Hall, who resides within three miles of Gordonsville, in Louisa county, Va., was murdered on Baturday last. It is supposed that the murder was committed by a servant girl. EBBITT HOUSE.

F street, between 13th and 14th streets, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS popular and fashionable hotel has been thoroughly repaired and furnished with new and superior furniture. It contains over one hundred rooms, and be all the requisites of a first-class house.

The proprietors have provided a cosch, which will be at the ratiroal depot and steamboat landing at every arrival for the conveyance of passengers and baggage to the hotel.

June 26—

Washington Branch Railroad.

PROM Washington at 6, a. m., connecting at Relay with trains for the West, and at Baltimore with those for Philiselphia and New York.

At 8.30, a. m., for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philladelphia, and New k. a. p. m., for Baltimore and Norfelk, and at Relay with Freder Express at 4.20, p. m., at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis altimore, Philadelphia, and New York. On Sanday at 7, a. m., and 4.20, p. m.

From Baltimore for Washington. At 4.15 and 9.15, a. m., and at 3 and 5.15, p. m.
On Sunday at 4.15, a m., and 5.15, p. m.
T. H. PARSONS, Agent,

Washington Branch Railroad. ON and after Sunday, 14th June, the express train which now starts at 4.30 will leave at 4.20, p. m., communicing m same day.
A train will leave Washington at 7, a. in., and Baltimore at 5.15, p.
June 13—1 w

T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Capital \$700,000 Charter perpetual !

A LL the profits divided amongst the policy hold-ers every year. Beserbtive pumphlets, blank forms of appli-cations, and every information on the suddect of motual life insurance farnished on application, without charge, personalty or by mail. Agent for Washington. JOHN REGGLES. July 3-lawnw

> Richard H. Henderson, WASHINGTON, D. C., Office No. 12, Louisiana avenue.

Office of the Magnetic Telegraph Company. Lusare Beinesas, Philadelphia, June 22, 1857. annual meeting of stockholders of "The

JEALOUSY AND A RAYOR .- In the criminal court yester day a young man named Richard T. Jones was arraigned on the charge of an assault and battery on Rose Bell,

alias Rebecca Martin, with intent to kill her. It appeared from the testimony that on the day of the occurrence two girls came to the jail, (Rose Bell and Elizabeth Staples,) and asked for Jones, who was a prisoner in the institution. Mr. Ward, one of the jailors, brought him before the females, and then turned away. Jones immediately expressed a desire to kiss Rose, and she. ssenting, bent forward to receive the salute, when Jones took a razor from his pocket and drew the edge across her throat, inflicting a wound which, probably, would have resulted fatally had it not been that her breastpin intercepted the weapon in its course. Jonessaid that he com-mitted the deed because he loved her, and in consequence of her refusal to marry him. Rose, however, denied the latter part of the story, but said that Jones was jealous

Mr. Ratcliffe was prepared, as he remarked, to show a eased state of mind, amounting to temporary insanity, on the part of the prisoner at the time he committed the bloody deed; and Rose Bell testified to the effect that Jones had frequently acted as if his mind was morbidly affected. But the jury thought otherwise, and rendered a verdict of "guilty as indicted."

Jones was then sentenced to four years in the peni-

Finn Between one and two o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the building at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, owned by Middleton & Beall, and occupied by J. Reese, plumber and gas fitter; Mr. D'Unger, printer; C. H. Munck, gunsmith; and Mrs. King, milliner. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and commenced in the fancy store. In a short time it communicated to Munck's gun shop, and the constant exploding of guns and pistols deterred persons from entering the store to save the goods. Much of the stock in Reese's store was saved in a damaged condition, as also his tools in the workshop. D'Un-

ger's printing establishment is a total loss.

Mesers, Middleton & Beall are fully insured for the ouilding. It is said that Munck is insured for \$1,500. apt. Reese was insured for \$1,500, but he is not sure that his policy has not expired. The loss of Mrs. King we are unable to ascertain.

Much sympathy is felt for the losers by this catastr phe, particularly for D'Unger, whose loss is large, and no

OFFICER THOMAS H. ROBIN, ON displayed a degree of bravery soldom exhibited by police officers when, on Wednesday, he approached the desperado Robert Cross, one of the election rioters, for the purpose of arresting him. The horse-pistol which the latter pointed at the party who sought to make him their prisoner did not ntimidate him. With his left hand he made an attempt to grasp the weapon, as he fearlessly advanced towards the fugitive, and just at that moment the pistol was fired. Two of Robinson's fingers were lacerated, and their bones oroken; and hence amputation may become necessary. A ball struck him above the mouth, coming out at his cheek, and several buckshot besides were planted in his neck. The patient, we are glad to hear, is in no immediate danger of loss of life. He is worthy of promotion

Fletcher chapels are making preparations to celebrate the Fourth of July in the woods of Mr. Joseph Gales, near the city. The orators of the day are to be the reverend astor of McKendree chapel and Mr. John W. Clampett, member of its Sabbath school.

Wm. Warnock and Wm. Wilson, who forfeited their recognizances in the 7th ward riot case, have not been

A quantity of clothes, wet from the wash, have been captured, and are kept at the office of T. J. Williams, justice of the peace, near the Post Office Department, for he purpose of identification. Any persons having lost clothing of this description are requested to call and exmine the lot above alluded to. Neither of the Richmond hosts arrived yesterday It

rumored that there has been some mishap to one of the ailroad bridges, and this may account for the failure. Patrick Cahill was yesterday committed to jail by ustice Donn for assaulting Mrs. Higgins. There has been no change in the weather, although

nere has been a marked change in the quality of wearg apparel-the woollen fabrics of winter having taken the place of light gauze and white delllings.

On account of the unfavorableness of the weather last evening, the classical readings of Miss Johnson were indefinitely postponed. When the time is again set due

The Election Riots.—If what we have heard is true, the grand jury have nearly, if not quite, finished the business on the jail and recognizance dockets. They have, at their own request, been dismissed until Monday next. As the judge of the criminal court, in his charge, enjoined upon them the duty of making a full presentment of the facts involved in the election riots, and as many witnesses have been ordered to be summoned, it is a reasonable presumption that this interesting subject will occupy the attention of the grand jury in all of the

MUSICAL AND RHEIORIGAL EXHIBITION. - The public are invited to attend the annual exhibition of the Union Academy (the principal of which is Mr. Z. Richards, a deservedly-popular instructor) at the Smithsonian Lecture Room this evening. The exercises will consist of vocal music and oratory.

On Friday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, there will be exercises in music and composition by the young ladies of the Union Female Academy, at the Academ Hall.

Benjamin F. Bell, the young man who was shot in the knee at the recent election riot, and whose leg was amputated, died about three o'clock yesterday morning, mortification having taken place. Mr. Bell was just twenty-two years of age, and was cut off at a time who e was about entering into active life, with all the bright anticipations that belong to early manhood. His funeral will take place at three o'clock this afternoon from the residence of John Larcombe, sr., No. 612, south Seventh street.

MR. THOMAS ALTEMUS has been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy master plumber in the Washington

PERSONAL. - Ex-Governor Bigelow, of Pennsylvania, and Capt. Maffett, U. S. N., are at Willard's.

Bank of Washington, July 1, 1857. THE trustees of this bank have declared a dividend of three per cent, out of the profits of the last six months, physical to stockholders on demand.

July 3—3t

JAS. ADAMS, Cashier.

CLEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C.—The annual commencement of this institution will be held on Tuesday, In 9 o'clock, a. m. public are respectfully invited to attend, y.3—31 B. A. MAGUIRE, Precident.

Bank of the Metrorous, Washington, June 5, 1857. THE stockholders of this bank are hereby notified that an election for nine trustees of the bank will be held at the banklag-house Monday, the 6th of July next, to serve for the year then been king-house Monday, the 6th of July next, to serve for the year then been considered. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock, a. m., and close at 2 o'clock,

June 6—codt26Junedt6Julyif EICHARD SMITH,
Cashier, TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.-Having

date to self off our presents store until the 6th of July; after which time (until the new store is completed) at "Coombs's Hall," which time (until the new store is completed) at "Coombs's Hall," (up stairs.) nearly opposite our present location.

HARPER & MINTHELL,
No. 312 Penn-ylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th stre

BY TELEGRAPH.

Another Tremendous Hail-Storm

Franchicksburg, July 2.—Yesterday afternoon, be-tween three and four o'clock, we were visited by a tre-mendous hall-storm, accompanied by thunder and light-ning. Hall-stones fell the size of hens' eggs, smashing all the windward panes in the city. All the magnets in the telegraph office, with one exception, were melted by the lightning. It is feared that irreparable injury has been done to the standing crops, trees, and fruit in the range of the storm.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The hail-storm of last night was very destructive to crops in Stafford, Culpeper, and other counties in that vicinity. The hail stones were of immense size, and fell six inches deep in some places between Fredericksburg and Aquia creek.

RICHMOND, July 2 .- Last night, at 121 o'clock, the Richhoxo, July 2.—Last night, at 124 o'clock, the northern train from this city, when near Fredericksburg, ran into a culvert, which had been undermined by the storm. David Crowder, the engineer, Edward Southard, baggage master, and a negro firemen, were badly hurt. The passengers were uninjured.

The train from Washington to Richmond was stopped at Brooks's Station, five miles from Aquia Creek, by the weeking over of the rocal.

CINCINNATI, July 2 .- In the train of cars between this city and Marietta, while crossing the treatle work, twelve miles west of Marietta, yesterday morning, one car was thrown from the track and fell a distance of 53 feet, smashing it to pieces. Thirty persons were in the cars, four of whom were killed and twenty wounded. Among the dead is Wm. G. Richardson, of Boston.

Preliminaries for Laying the Atlantic Telegraph Sr. Jons's, (N. F.,) July 2.—Her Majesty's war steamer Cyclops, despatched by the English government to make soundings along the telegraph plateau between Ireland and Newfoundland, arrived here yesterday, and makes a favorable report, confirming the report of Lieut. Berryman, of the United States navy.

Decision in the New York Police Cone

Albany, July 2.—The Court of Appeals for the State yesterday decided that the metropolitan police bill was constitutional. There was a full board of judges; four of whom constituted the majority; the others dissenti The vote stood six to two—Judges Brown and Comst

Vermont Black-republican State C.nvention

Bosron, July 1.—The Vermont black-republican State Bostos, July I.—The vermont black-republican State convention met at Burlington to-day, and nominated Ryland Fletcher for governor, James Slate for licutemant governor, and Henry M. Bates for treasurer: A series of resolutions of the black-republican stamp were adopted.

St. Louis, July 1.—The Leavenworth (Kansas) Times says that the official vote of Douglas, Shawnee, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Lykins, Johnson, Lynn, Doniphan, and Atchison counties is fifteen hundred and ninety-eight.

News from Kansas.

Incendiary Attempt.

Baurimone, July 2.—An attempt was made last night to set fire to the Relay House at the Washington branch junction. Mr. Miller, the proprietor, fearing a repetition of the act, has procured the services of a well-known firm of the Baltimore independent police to protect the prem-

OFFICIAL.

Washington, July 1, 1857.

Washington, July 1, 1857.

Information has been received at this department from A. K.
Blythe, e.q., the United States consul-general at Havama, of the deat
of Mrs. Margaret Johnson Villar (an American lady, and the widow of
Lonis Villar) at that place, on the 27th of April last. Her brother
the James Bundt Johnson when the Consultation of the Mr. James Handy Johnson, or her aunts, Mrs. Emetine Ross and Mrs Elizabeth Moore, or their legal representatives, can obtain from this department further information in respect to the disposition which she

STOCQUELER'S BRITISH SOLDIER; an anecdo

cent.

Hardwicke's Peerage for 1857. I vol. 37 cents.

Hardwicke's Baronchage for 1857. I vol. 37 cents.

Hardwicke's Bouse of Commons for 1857. I vol. 37 cents.

Cyclopedia of Universal History. I vol. Lendon, 1857.

Cyclopedia of the Physical Sciences; by J. P. Nichol, astronomer.

I vol. Lendon, 1857.

Universal Bictionary of the Euglish, French, Italian, and German

L. nguages. I vol. Lendon, 1857.

PRANCK TANLOR

FRANCK TAYLOR. NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, July number. St 25.
Hood's Poetical Works; 2 vols., blue and gold, \$1 50; Campbell's Poetical Works; 1 vol., blue and gold, 75 cents—new and elegant pocket editions.

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Base of the Mereorous, Washington, July 1, 1857. A S this bank will not be open on Saturday, the 4th inst., it is requested that parties having notes payable at the bank ou that day, and on Sanday, the 5th inst., will attend to thom on

Pequat House, New London, Connecticut. THIS favorite summer hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The house is delightfully situated at the mouth of the river Thames, on Long Island Sound. It is elegantly furnished, and peacesses superior advantages for sca-bathing, sailing, or fishing. It is easy of access from New York or Beston by steambest or railroad, and has every facility for exercise and anusciment. The subscriber assures all those who may favor him with their patronage that every effort will be made to promote their pleasure and comfort.

J. G. PACKARD, Superintendent. June 30-d2w

FOR SALE, very valuable real estate on Pennsylvania avenue. The property adjaining on the east, the rate vania avenue and fight street. It frefeet on the avenue, and contains 2,322 square feet, running b a 30-feet alley.

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requested to leave their names with Mr. D. S. Dyson, Pharmaceut No. 268 Pennsylvania avenue.

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June 18—In

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NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

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MPORTERS of Cognac brandles for druggists' and morchants' use, from Otard, Dopny, & Co., Hennessey, Pinet, Cas-llon, & Co., and other houses of the highest reputation; and sole pro-trictors of the celebrated brandles, in the native prior and favor of

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CHAMPAGNE, CHEMANT.

R. M. & E. A. W. & Co. are the exclusive owners of this wine, and are in receipt of shipments by regular packets, and beg those who may not have given it a trial to do so, under their guarantee that it will be found superior in delicacy of flavor and quality to any wine at present imported.

Benj. M. Whitlock, Edw'd A. Whitlock, Frod'k J. Haverstick, Oliver W. Dodge, Henry Cammeyer. May 28—1y*

Woollens.

1857. WILSON G. HUNT & CO., IMPORTERS, 30 to 36 Park Place,

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are; as Boardy and simplicity of construction, and consequent freedom from derangement and need of repairs.

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May 26—1y*

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The entire profits, already amounting to one million six headred

housand dollars, are the property of the passe,
Thinks Linear.
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MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

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caults. Bare permutation bank none; justinet permutation bank none; without key.

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May 20—6m

We would call attention to the card of Wm. Grandin, esq., who is commissioner for most of the States and Territories, and is also commis-ioner in the United States Court of Claims. Colonel Grandin is thor-nighty conversant with business connected with the departments at Washington and the practice of the United States Court of Claims. [New York Daily News

WILLARD'S HOTEL.-J. C. & H. A. Willard.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—That desirable brick A dwelling-house situated on the cast able of Congress street, near logal street, on Georgetown Relights. The house contains ten rooms including the kitchen and all necessary out-buildings. It is surrounded by a lot 150 feet front by 240 feet deep, with a 30-foot alley running the whole length of the whole length of the Same. Adjoining the above property I have several fine building lots, which I will sell on reasonable terms. Title indisputable, and immediate possession given. For further particulars apply at my office, opposite the Treasury.

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Bebert Farnham, James F. Haliday,
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JAMES C. McGUIRE, President

G. D. Hasses, Secretary. May 29—41y OST—On Thursday evening, the 28th instant, a long white lace searf. The finder shall be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 430 Fifteenth street.

May 30—tf [Star.]

Will be published on the 25th of June THE IMPENDING CRESS OF THE SOUTH—HOW TO MEET IT. BY HINTON ROWAN HELPER,

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